

# LABOR CLARION

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## Congress Is Aroused To Need for Relief

What is regarded as the first practical step looking toward the relief of unemployment throughout the nation was taken in the United States Senate Wednesday last, when Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the minority leader, outlined a plan to relieve unemployment and stimulate business. He proposed a federal bond issue of \$2,000,000,000.

The Robinson program is twofold. With the Wagner bill as a base, he proposed legislation appropriating \$300,000,000 for advances to states and municipalities in relief of suffering caused by unemployment.

### To Issue Tax-Exempt Bonds

He advocated the issuance of two billion dollars of tax-exempt bonds to be spent upon self-liquidating or profit-making enterprises such as tunnels, bridges and the destruction of slum districts in great industrial centers. The funds would be loaned to the states and cities, and the revenues from the undertakings would be impounded to pay the running expenses and interest and sinking fund to the government.

Simultaneously, a special tax would be levied by the federal government to pay the interest and amortization on the bonds and "thus relieve the balanced budget of any burden involved."

Sufficient municipal work, which has been deferred for lack of credit, is available to employ 1,000,000 men, he said.

### Government Leadership Urged

Decision to support a public works program came not alone from the Democrats in Congress. It was learned that ex-Governor Al Smith, Owen D. Young and Bernard M. Baruch during the last two weeks have impressed upon Democrats in the Senate and House the necessity for the federal government to take the leadership in smashing the depression by restoring consumer buying power.

## Retail Grocers' Association Lines Up Against Wage Cutting

The Retail Grocers' Association of San Francisco, Ltd., an organization said to represent 900 independent grocery stores in the city, does not favor the senseless campaign of wage-cutting now being carried on throughout the country, and which is being encouraged by the proposals in Congress to reduce wages and salaries of federal employees.

On Tuesday last the officers of the association dispatched telegrams to California's delegation in Congress expressing the sentiments of the organization and a statement was given to the press by Francis A. Tissier, secretary of the association, in which he said:

"We do not believe that either reducing wages or cutting federal appropriations will help the economic situation. On the contrary, we believe that it will react seriously upon the welfare of retail merchants. Already many food commodities are selling at retail for less than they cost the farmer to produce. This profitless selling is responsible for many of our economic ills today."

Tissier declared that a federal wage cut would throw more thousands of people out of work.

## CONTROVERSIES ADJUSTED

It is gratifying always to announce the removal of names of firms or individuals from the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council, for this generally means that a controversy has been amicably adjusted. Differences that have reached the stage where a boycott is resorted to usually create animosity between employer and employed and one of the functions of the Council is to remove the cause of friction by means of negotiation and discussions between the unions and employers.

The settlement of the differences between the Teamsters' Union of Modesto and the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, effected through the efforts of the International Teamsters' Union and the central bodies of San Francisco and Modesto, after two years of struggle, is announced. The San Francisco Labor Council has removed the name of the firm from the "We Don't Patronize List."

Announcement also is made that the differences between the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union and the Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Company and the Red Front Stores have been settled, and at the request of the union the names of these firms were removed from the "We Don't Patronize List."

## DEATH CLAIMS SECRETARY

Max Zuckerman of Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary-treasurer of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union since 1904, died on May 4 following an operation in a New York City hospital, where he had been a patient since April 26.

## DEPRESSION AND CHILD LABOR

The depression years have shown a decrease in child labor in New York State, according to the State Department of Labor. The warning is given that only future developments can prove whether this decrease indicates a permanent decline or is merely a temporary fluctuation due to scarcity of jobs.

## BARBERS' STRIKE SETTLED

The three-day general strike of barbers in New York was settled last week by a compromise agreement in which the workers secured the bulk of their demands. The men asked a minimum wage of \$33 a week with a 50 per cent commission on receipts above \$48. They secured a \$30 minimum and 50 per cent bonus on all "sales" past the \$45 mark.

## DARROW'S NEXT UNDERTAKING

A dispatch printed in a Los Angeles newspaper asserts that Clarence Darrow, who acted as defense attorney in the famous Honolulu murder case recently, will visit James McNamara, now serving a life sentence in San Quentin for complicity in the Los Angeles "Times" dynamiting case. He also will visit Tom Mooney, confined in the same prison. The dispatch states that Darrow plans to inaugurate a movement to secure a pardon for McNamara.

## Thirty Thousand Men Strike in New York

Some 30,000 building trades workers are on strike in New York, mainly to combat wage reductions averaging 25 per cent, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

Building Trades Council affiliates were assumed ready to sign an agreement taking the cut, but at the last moment it became known that the Elevator Constructors had the verbal assurance of their employers that a higher scale would be paid workers in that trade.

Thereupon all decided to walk out and fight the slash. They are out, solidly.

### Arbitration Demanded

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, not in the Building Trades Council, is demanding arbitration of the wage issue, pointing to a record of forty-eight years of arbitration, broken only by one six-week period, holding that this established practice should now be maintained.

Employers have stated that they are faced with the demands of financial interests that wages must be cut and the unions reply that if money kings are in the background let them stand forth and be known.

### Radio City Silent

The big Rockefeller project, Radio City, is silent as a tomb, with interest charges piling up at a rate that will soon equal any difference in wage rates that might be paid. John D. Rockefeller, who has posed as something of a socially-minded bird, has said nothing in this controversy.

Fundamentally the issue is whether the building industry is going back to the old days when the employer could speak as an autocrat with all power in his hands. The unions say that is not going to happen.

New York contractors, biggest and richest in the world, having reaped from inflation and skyrocket financing of construction, now want the workers to belatedly pay the cost of that financial orgy.

## Dedication of War Memorial To Be Held on September 9

Invitations to attend the dedication ceremonies of San Francisco's new \$6,000,000 Veterans' Memorial Building, September 9, are being sent to every department of the American Legion in this and foreign countries by James K. Fisk, Legion state adjutant. More than 500 handsomely engraved announcements of the ceremonies, which promise to be the most colorful veterans' affair ever held in California, are in the mail.

The national convention of the Legion will be held in Portland, Ore., September 12 to 15, and a majority of the official families of the departments are planning to come to San Francisco first to participate in the dedicatory exercises.

When completed the San Francisco War Memorial Building will be the finest structure of its kind in architectural beauty and housing arrangements. The headquarters of the California Department of the American Legion and Auxiliary will be located in the building.



## Congress Must Provide Relief for Destitute

Tremendous sentiment is developing in Washington that Congress must not adjourn without making provision for the relief of the unemployed. This attitude is growing almost visibly from day to day, says "Labor," Washington, D. C., which continues:

Many Senators who opposed the La Follette-Costigan bill frankly admit that the pressure of events has compelled them to change their minds.

Senator George of Georgia, one of the most influential members of the Senate, is a fair example. He voted against the La Follette-Costigan bill early in the session.

Now, in an interview with a representative of "Labor," he says:

"I have reached a very definite conclusion that Congress should not adjourn until an adequate relief plan has been worked out—something along the lines of the Costigan-La Follette and Wagner bills.

### Says Congress Must Act

"I have not worked out the details, but feel that relief should take the form of aid to states and local governments for relief purposes. However, that is a detail. The main point is that Congress should do something before it adjourns."

Many Senators are at work to secure action. Wagner and La Follette are urging a big public works program and "Young Bob" and Costigan are losing no opportunity to push their direct relief bill, or some worthy substitute.

The change of sentiment is not hard to explain. It is due to the flood of evidence daily pouring into Washington, showing that all over the country relief funds are almost gone, and that not only acute suffering but downright starvation has already been experienced.

There is not a break in this chorus of distress. Even Washington, with less unemployment than any other city of its size in the country and with an organization to dragoon "contributions" out of government employees, has almost reached the end of "voluntary relief."

### Sorry Picture Revealed

Senator Wagner of New York and Senator Costigan of Colorado have put into the "Record" the results of an investigation conducted by the "Survey" magazine in the thirty-seven largest cities of America.

"They make a sorry picture for a proud country to contemplate," says the "Survey." "Practically all tell the same story.

"Without plans, without strong national leadership, with meager and uncertain funds, these cities have somehow muddled through the winter, keeping their people alive, but at what cost of broken spirit and human suffering, God only knows.

### Breakdown Imminent

"The huge relief funds raised in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia have been unequal to the staggering load in these centers of industrial dislocation. Complete breakdown is imminent. The fallacy of the idea that private funds could cope with a situation of such proportions as this one is remorselessly exposed.

"No rational adult can be blind to what lies ahead. The summer will bring little surcease of human need. Next winter will be worse, not better. Yet Congress is deaf, legislatures are adjourning, cities and counties are temporizing with pinchbeck appropriations. There is no evidence of any real facing of what is on the doorstep, let alone any preparation to deal with it."

Congress, however, is not quite deaf, though desperate efforts have been used to make and keep it so.

"I don't see how any member of Congress can go back and face his constituents if nothing is done

to relieve the widespread distress due to unemployment," said Senator Wheeler of Montana.

"We have provided for bankers, for railroads, and nearly everybody else—except men, women and children who are hungry. It will be a calamity if Congress is permitted to adjourn before it has adopted legislation dealing with a situation that is already grave and is daily growing more alarming."

"The blameless distress of the unemployed continues to deserve the attention of Congress," declared Senator Costigan of Colorado, co-author of the relief bill.

### For the Honor of America

"Economic conditions have grown worse, not better. The whole subject should be reconsidered by Congress, for the good name and honor of the nation. It would be nothing short of disaster for Congress to adjourn without disposing of the problem."

"I shall not consent to adjournment of Congress until comprehensive legislation for the relief of the unemployed has been adopted," said Neely of West Virginia. "People in my state are literally starving to death. The situation is so acute it is inconceivable that members will fail to deal with it. Congress must act if a most alarming situation is to be averted."

### Quick Action Necessary

And Barkley of Kentucky declares:

"In view of the growing gravity of the unemployment situation throughout the country, Congress should remain in session until something is done to deal with it. I do not mean that we should remain here all year; that is unnecessary. Action is imperatively needed and it should be taken quickly. My mind is open as to the form legislation should take."

Every day piles up the evidence of distress which has produced this change of sentiment. Since the "Survey" gathered its appalling figures, 1,160,000 destitute persons are reported in New York city, only two-thirds of whom are getting any relief at all, and bankers have shut down on loans to Detroit because that city has not "balanced its budget."

Children in a score of cities are going to school on one meal a day.

### RELIEF IS LIEN UPON ESTATE

A storm has been raised at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, because of the adoption by the city council of a form which applicants for unemployment relief must sign which contains a clause in which the applicant agrees that the assistance he receives becomes a direct liability against any estate that he then has or may have in the future. President Carl F. Berg of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council opposed the adoption of the clause, which, he stated, "was hanging a millstone on the necks of the unemployed workers, and even their widows and orphans, should the unemployed die and leave any estate."

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## URGES JOB INSURANCE

There is good reason to believe that operation of an unemployment insurance system would stimulate efforts toward industrial stabilization, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York said in setting forth his "individual views" as a member of the Senate committee directed last year to investigate unemployment insurance.

Commenting on whether unemployment insurance should be compulsory or voluntary, he said:

"That question does not present a real alternative. The experience of the United States and of European countries has already been cited. It is uniformly instructive of the lesson that no extensive insurance is ever established by the voluntary acquiescence of employers. To advocate insurance with sincerity is to advocate compulsory insurance.

"Compulsory insurance does not mean that the state must operate the insurance system, or that the state must contribute to the insurance fund or reserve. All that a system of compulsory insurance necessarily involves is that the employer is under statutory obligation to provide insurance or reserves to protect his employees against a stated period of unemployment."

Senator Wagner offered nine primary arguments for unemployment insurance, the first of which was: "The evil consequences of unemployment can and should be mitigated by the establishment of unemployment insurance or wage reserves." He declared that unemployment insurance received by a worker is not a dole any more than is life insurance received by a widow on her husband's death.

For every social wrong there must be a remedy. But the remedy can be nothing less than the abolition of the wrong.—Henry George.

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## THE GOLDSBOROUGH BILL

By the overwhelming vote of 289 to 60 the House of Representatives has passed the Goldsborough bill, one of the most extraordinary, and by some regarded as the most revolutionary, proposal considered by Congress in recent years.

The bill directs the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and the secretary of the treasury to so control the volume of credits and currency in this country as to restore "the average purchasing power of the dollar" to the level which prevailed from 1921 to 1929, inclusive.

It is a frank attempt to substitute "inflation" for "deflation." If the bill's chief objective could be attained wholesale prices of basic commodities would be forced up at least 50 per cent.

### Is Measure Desirable?

Supporters of the measure say the national treasury and the Federal Reserve System can perform this stupendous job. The opposition declares the proposal is a "dream," that the treasury and the Federal Reserve could not accomplish the task, and that even if they could it would not be a desirable change.

The bill was sponsored by Goldsborough of Maryland, Democrat, and was favorably reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It was brought before the House under suspension of the rules, which prevented amendments of any kind. The debate revealed that Republicans and Democrats, and even Progressives, could not agree as to the merits of the proposals.

### To Propitiate Farmers

The chief support came from the agricultural sections. Farm organizations have been calling on Congress for months to establish an "honest dollar." They point out that today a farmer must produce very much more in order to secure the dollars needed to pay his debts and taxes than he had to produce before the big "slump" of 1929.

In other words, prices have dropped and the dollar has become "dearer." They would reverse this process and by boosting prices make the dollar "cheaper."

The administration and all the big bankers are opposed to the scheme. The administration's attitude was stated during the debate by Snell of New York, Chindblom of Illinois, and other leaders who generally speak for the White House.

### Many Obstacles in Way

It is predicted that if the bill goes through the Senate, where it will meet bitter opposition, it will be vetoed by President Hoover.

Even if it is passed over the President's veto, its opponents say the treasury and the Federal Reserve Board will refuse to attempt to execute its mandates.

Steagall of Alabama, the Democratic chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, opened the debate.

"No legislation since I have served on the Banking and Currency Committee," said Steagall, "was ever more fully discussed or more seriously or thoroughly considered."

### "Conservative and Constructive"

"This proposal is not radical; it is conservative and constructive. It comes before you with the unanimous report of the committee, after hearing the opinions of many of the ablest economists in the country. It is backed by nation-wide sentiment among farmers and business men."

Steagall declared that, although existing law did not authorize it to do so, the Federal Reserve Board had, in the past, expanded and contracted currency.

In 1920 and 1921, he said, the board had pursued a policy of deflation. "Prices were cut in half as if by a stroke of the pen, farmers were thrown into bankruptcy, merchants and bankers had their loans called, and commodity values were crushed."

"Later," he said, "the mistake was discovered,

the policy was reversed, and we had a revival of normal activity for a number of years."

Deflation had followed again in 1929, he said, and has been going on ever since.

"It is unpardonable," he declared, "that people must lose their homes, their savings, their employment, in the midst of bountiful harvests and enormous production. The cry of over-production is unsound. The trouble is in our method of distribution and this results, in part at least, from an unstable currency."

Eaton of Colorado opposed the bill, saying, "The only sound course after the gambling debauch of 1921 was to squeeze the water out of prices. Now we are seeking to inflate again and blow up the financial balloon."

### Inflation Already Under Way

Luce of Massachusetts, an "Old Guard" Republican, warmly supported Steagall. He declared that the Federal Reserve Board was even now doing, to a certain extent, what the Goldsborough measure wanted "to put in black and white." The board, he said, was buying an average of \$100,000,000 worth of government securities a week, thus attempting to force currency out of its vaults and into circulation.

Huddleston of Alabama, on the other hand, insisted that the bill was "unsound" because it attempted to "repeal every economic law, including the law of supply and demand." It would injure the farmers and workers, he said, instead of helping them.

LaGuardia of New York did not agree with Huddleston.

"It is a drastic remedy for a sick and critical condition," he said. "I have only one word of warning. If commodity prices are to be increased, then the wages and salaries of the working people must be correspondingly increased."

### Inflating Prices, Deflating Wages

He told members that if they backed "inflation" by passing the Goldsborough bill they should not stultify themselves by voting to cut the wages of federal employees.

Strong of Kansas and Ramseyer of Iowa, both "regular" Republicans, advocated the bill. Strong estimated that the present depression had reduced the national wealth by "more than \$100,000,000,000."

Ramseyer, who commands a strong following in the House, spoke with great gravity.

"We have to restore the average of commodity prices to where they were a few years ago in order to save the nation," he declared. "If we keep on this way for another six months the whole financial structure will collapse and everything will go to pieces."

## LABOR BROADCASTS

The following is the program for May 15 to May 29 of the radio addresses on "American Labor and the Nation" given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of America:

May 15—"How Modern Industry Came to America," John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

May 22—"The Role of Labor in American History," Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America.

May 29—"A Hundred Years of the Labor Movement," Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

The addresses are broadcast over a nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sundays from 1 to 1:30 p. m. Eastern daylight saving time, which is 9 to 9:30 a. m. Pacific time.

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## Amazing Hawaii Developments

To those who have followed the newspaper accounts of the Massie case in Honolulu the incidents in connection with the brutal assault on the wife of a naval officer, the trial of the alleged culprits and the disagreement of a jury as to their guilt, the lynching of one of the accused while awaiting retrial, the spectacular trial of the lynchers and their conviction of murder, their release from prison after a farcical sentence of one hour, and their departure from Honolulu—all these must make the average citizen marvel that such happenings should take place under the protecting folds of the American flag. The Massie party departed virtually as fugitives fleeing from a process server with subpoenas for their appearance at the second trial of the alleged perpetrators of the assault which started the sensational incidents. But the greatest shock to the citizen who loves his country and believes in its institutions is the attitude of the American press generally, which has approved the flaunting of the law and approved lawless actions. And as a climax we have the spectacle of a nationally famous lawyer who defended the lynchers declaring that law books are "bunk and piffle."

If the Massie case had had a different setting, in one of the Southern states, for instance, and had the victim of the lynching been a negro who had not exhausted his rights in proving his innocence (let alone the obligation of the state to prove his guilt) these same newspapers would have raised a howl to high heaven against the perversion of the law.

In these days, when contempt of the law seems to be growing, encouraged by those in high places, it would seem to be the duty of the press to stand by the men to whom has been delegated the execution of the law, rather than its flaunting by influential members of a would-be oligarchy.

For after all there is a design behind all this which is not very cleverly camouflaged. That marvel of verbosity, Floyd Gibbons, let the cat out of the bag in recent outbursts in which he advocated making the Hawaiian Islands a military reservation, to be administered on a plan similar to that of American Samoa. In that distant isle of Tutuila an American naval officer is lord of all he surveys, responsible only to his superiors at Washington. Be it said to the credit of the American navy that his rule, repugnant as it is to American ideals, has been beneficial to the simple natives and his domain is more ably governed than are the neighboring isles under the domination of Great Britain and New Zealand.

Americans generally will follow with interest and concern the outcome of the incident which occurred at the dock in Honolulu when a civil offi-

cer attempted to serve a subpoena on Mrs. Massie, who was leaving the Islands. A naval officer interfered, using "football tactics," and declaring he would report the policeman to his superior officer. To a statement protesting that the naval officer could not give him orders, the latter replied to the policeman, "Say 'sir' when you speak to me!"

It is highly improbable that the United States will be persuaded to turn over the destinies of the residents of Hawaii to a military or naval oligarchy.

## The Answer Is—Organization

"Effective May 15, the United States Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies will reduce by approximately 15 per cent all wages and salary rates at all departments in the more important steel districts and in other locations to rates reflecting equitable differentials."

Just like that! The above announcement, affecting the economic status of 180,000 workers, was made last Saturday by the United States Steel trust. There was no intimation that the workers themselves had been consulted as to their willingness to accept this radical wage reduction—of course they had not—and no suggestion that the former wage scales would be restored in the event of better business conditions. The fact that this arbitrary reduction in wages, following a 10 per cent decrease in October last, would affect the buying power of approximately a million persons directly and more millions indirectly, apparently had no weight with the directors of this great industry. With the simple process followed by former czars of Russia in issuing a ukase—a stroke of the pen—the standards of living of millions of people were lowered and a further obstacle to the return of prosperity was laid down.

Of course, this means that the smaller concerns in the steel industry will follow suit, with disastrous effect upon industry throughout the country.

With surprising inconsistency, the stock market responded to the news with an upward turn, the impression evidently being prevalent that taking hundreds of millions of dollars from the pay envelopes of the workers would result in those millions being automatically deflected to the pockets of the stockholders. The fallacy of this impression will be demonstrated when the reduced buying power of the workers is reflected in the commodity markets. Steel, like all other industries, depends upon the prosperity of the many and not upon the increased dividends of the few.

But the great lesson to labor in this startling piece of news is in the necessity for organization. Those industries in which the workers are organized—the railroads, for instance—have found it advisable to discuss with their employees the necessity for reductions in wages, and the result has been agreements which protect the interests of the workers in the event of the return of more profitable business conditions. In some instances these industries have immediately reduced the wages of unorganized employees and given notice to the organized of a desire to negotiate a reduction to take effect upon conclusion of an agreement. This should open the eyes of the unorganized worker to the folly of remaining unorganized. Organization pays dividends.

As to the possibility of organizing the employees of the steel trust, a discouraging task confronts labor, but it should be undertaken. Unorganized, these hundreds of thousands of workers constitute a threat to the welfare of labor throughout the country. By a system of tyranny which denies the right of free speech, free press and assembly, with the connivance of local officials and ownership of the industrial cities, the steel trust has been able to exclude union organizers thus far, and because their employees are largely uninformed aliens it has been impossible to do organization work among them. But this condition will not always

last. There will be an awakening some time, and this menace to the welfare of labor will be removed.

## A Sensible Suggestion

The disarmament conference at Geneva seems to have been unable to agree on anything definite, so perhaps it would be timely to try the suggestion conveyed in the following from International Labor News Service:

"Bruce Barton, author and advertising man, makes the interesting proposal that the United States government spend \$50,000,000 a year to advertise against war. He would make the fund available by reducing the total cost of the army and navy 5 per cent, exclusive of non-military activities of the War Department. His anti-war advertising would appear largely in American publications, and also in the leading daily papers of European capitals. The campaign would attack war and its evils from every angle. 'Let us advertise this hell,' he says.

"Well, why not? As Mr. Barton points out, Americans are long on talk but short on cash in promoting peace. Why not spend to promote peace only a tiny fraction of what we spend on war and show some real earnestness in fighting the hell that is war?"

The Goldsborough bill, which is branded as "revolutionary," "inflationist," "unconstitutional" and even worse, was rushed through the House under suspension of the rules, and without opportunity for amendment. Evidently Congress is doing its best to convince the "Fascists" that parliamentary government is a failure.

The American Federation of Labor properly and wisely points out that the depression has speeded up the use of machinery, so that at the end of the depression there will be more permanent unemployment than ever. Not only must there be a shorter work-week now, but there must be an acknowledged policy of continuously shortening the work week and of continuously readjusting all wages upward, if there is to be permanent cure for unemployment.

Organized labor is not at all satisfied with the "economy" bill as passed by the House of Representatives, but looks to the Senate to reject objectionable provisions, including those eliminating overtime pay and suspending automatic pay increases. It is felt that the stand taken by the House against ruthless assaults on government employment standards will have its effect and that the Senate will vote for maintenance of high federal pay and working standards.

Space is given elsewhere to a resume of an article by E. P. E. Troy which makes an interesting suggestion for the amelioration of the unemployment situation by means of amendments to the mining laws. There is promise in such a plan. It is well known that great areas of mining land are tied up in private claims held solely for speculative purposes. Give the prospector access to these undeveloped lands and there will be a revival in mining interest that cannot help but be beneficial.

It was to be expected that the decision in the Mooney case would provoke intemperate expression; but it would not be unreasonable to expect that labor newspapers, at least, would come nearer to the truth than the following from the Kansas City "Labor Press": "Take California as a whole, and the only thing of importance grown there is the hate and contempt of a union man. The predominant laboring element throughout the entire state are Filipinos." In these days, when statistics are easily available to all, there is no excuse for such twaddle.



## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Charlie Schwab is the funny face, for sure. Here he makes a speech, this rich fellow does, in which he says what we need is to get to work and sweat. Yes, isn't that fine? Isn't Charlie the wisenheimer? That's all we need—just to get to work and raise a sweat.

Eight millions of Americans would just like to have the chance to do that. Eight millions would like the chance to raise a sweat and earn some money.

Charlie says that's all they need, but they know they need it—but first of all they have to get the chance.

They tramp around for months and they hand Charlie Schwab a sneer as they say, "Yeah, try and get it!"

Yes, they need a chance to raise a sweat, but try and get it!

\* \* \*

Charlie goes on to say there are no rich in this country any more, at all, at all. What a line of tripe! No rich! No Rockefellers, no Morgans, no Kahns, yes, and maybe no Schwabs? What is this steel magnate handing us? Where does a bird get off at with prattle like that?

All we need to do to get rid of our troubles is to raise a sweat, and there are no rich any more? They have called people crazy for a lot less than that.

As the weeks roll by it becomes clearer and clearer that those who have financial and industrial power have no sense. They don't know what is going on and they don't know what is in the wind.

It requires a lot of hunting around to find more stupidity than the high and mighty ones are showing in this crisis.

\* \* \*

Put this down: Right now those that have are getting more every day. The few big ones are getting bigger. The little ones are being washed out and somebody has to get that which is washed out. And they do!

Schwab probably was resorting to bunk, hoping to make the miserable ones feel less miserable. It doesn't work. It's no go. We aren't being fooled today as much as we were being fooled three years ago.

There are plenty of men in business, industry and finance who see and admit the truth. Their numbers grow. In their midst this Charlie Schwab looms up like a jackass and may the jackass forgive the comparison.

\* \* \*

To many the virtual pardon of the four persons convicted in the misnamed Hawaiian "honor slaying" will seem like open condonation of murder and lynch law. The accused four murdered a man; they go free, while many convicted of lesser crimes are severely punished. The killing was done in retaliation for an atrocious crime, it is true, but the four had no right to take the law into their hands and execute murderous vengeance. What makes their action even more reprehensible is the fact that three of the four were navy men, sworn to uphold and enforce the laws.

The whole episode reflects no credit on American justice and raises the question: "Would the four have gotten off as easily as they did if the two principals had not been persons of wealth and influence?" The only answer to this can be, "In all probability, no."

There was no demand for harsh punishment of the four, but to pardon them for murder and lynch law is a travesty on justice.

The Cleaners and Dyers' unions need support. Patronize union cleaners.

## Lawyers and Educators Oppose Selection of Anti-Labor Judges

Outspoken opposition to the appointment of Kenneth Mackintosh and James H. Wilkerson to the United States Court of Appeals has been placed before the Senate Judiciary Committee in the form of a detailed memorandum signed by twenty-seven lawyers, economists, university professors and other professional persons in various cities. Both men assailed were recently nominated for the appeals court by President Hoover and the Judiciary Committee has been investigating their qualifications.

Both nominees, the Judiciary Committee is informed in this protest, "have not only shown their anti-labor sympathies, but that hostility has caused them to render decisions making protective legislation inoperative. Both have successfully construed away legislation for the protection of labor organizations and dealt with the evidence in such cases so as to deprive labor of its rights."

## GARMENT WORKERS' PARTY

United Garment Workers' Union No. 131 is arranging to give a series of whist parties for the benefit of its unemployed members. These are to be held monthly, and the first of the series will be held on Thursday, May 19, at 8:30 p. m., in Convention Hall, Labor Temple. Many beautiful prizes are to be distributed. An invitation to the public, and especially to union members and their families, is extended. The Garment Workers have suffered severely from unemployment, and it is hoped that these parties will realize substantial sums for the relief of real distress among the more unfortunate of the membership.

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## Wyoming Coal Mine Operators Demand Drastic Pay Reduction

For the first time in all the long term of years that have marked the existence of contractual relations by and between the United Mine Workers of America, District 22, and the coal operators of the state, a joint scale conference has broken up with no arrangements for a future conference, and with apparently little grounds for such a conference, says the "Wyoming Labor Journal." The operators have demanded a 20 per cent reduction and the Mine Workers state they can accept a reduction of not more than 10 per cent. The present agreement expires in June.

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## THE SALES TAX AGAIN

The sales tax having again cropped up in the Senate discussion of the revenue bill, the remarks of Congressman LaGuardia of New York on the subject, when it was up in the House, may prove of interest. Mr. LaGuardia said in part:

"All this talk about defending the wealthy. Apparently they are well cared for and have been for many years by Congress. Why should we be abused and denounced for protecting and defending the rights of the workers and the wage earners? Where would these multimillionaires be if it were not for the workers? What have we been up against since we came here in December? First, after President Hoover made his tour of the Middle West and declared his position on the matter of the foreign debts, he returned to Washington, and a committee of bankers informed the President that he must declare a moratorium or else they would close their banks and create havoc; and the President did. Thereafter a committee of bankers went to the President and asked him to personally approve of the credit finance corporation else a panic would follow; and the President telegraphed to leaders of both parties and called them into conference, and he approved the credit finance corporation. When that went up as a bubble this same crowd came to Washington and told Congress to appropriate \$2,000,000,000 and to establish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and told us that if we did not do so they would default on bonds and ruin every savings bank and every insurance company of the country; and Congress did. Even then they threatened a panic. Now, did they not do that? \* \* \* Then they came in with more threats, and told us to pass the inflation bill, and Congress did. Now they came here and said, 'Let the working people pay this deficit; pass a sales tax.' And the best proof that the sales tax was forced is that there is not a gentleman who took the floor in favor of it who did not apologize for it. But this time Congress refuses to be threatened any more and will refuse.

"When it appeared that there was danger that the sales tax would be defeated the cry went out, 'Reduce wages at once and take it out of the working people anyway.'

"Now, gentlemen, I submit we have a perfect right to defend that middle class and working class that some gentlemen sneeringly referred to today \* \* \* I want to say to the gentleman who grew eloquent for big business that big business needs the working people a great deal more than the working people need big business. I hope that we may proceed to the orderly consideration of this bill, and, just as the appeal was made to lay aside politics in the defense of this iniquitous sales-tax provision, to remove a just burden of taxation on the part of those best able to carry it, that we may likewise, in the spirit of bipartisanship, move in a solid mass against that iniquitous provision of the bill and defeat it."

### FORMER UNION SECRETARY DEAD

Peter W. Collins, former secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died at Boston on April 25 at the age of 54. He was born in Chelsea, Mass., March 4, 1878. He was elected international secretary of the I. B. E. W. at the Louisville convention, September, 1905, and served until July, 1912. He was a brilliant orator and was known all over the United States for his gift as a speaker.

### AT WORK IN SANTA BARBARA

Joe Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, acting as personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was in Santa Barbara last week doing some organization work.

## Suspension of Construction Is "Most Stupid Kind of Economy"

Communities building or remodeling school buildings now benefit from a greatly reduced cost of construction, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. Pennsylvania reports that building construction costs resembling those of twenty years ago are indicated in the awarding of contracts for schools in various parts of the state. Exceptionally low prices on general construction and heating, ventilating, plumbing and electrical work are reported.

Conditions such as reported from Pennsylvania give added point to the vigorous denunciation of curtailing public construction recently made by the "Business Week," a leading business organ, which scored suspension of public building not only as a powerful force intensifying the depression, but as "the most stupid kind of economy."

Assist your friends. Call for the label.

### HOW LABOR IS "HELPED"

Here's pretty near the classic example of how the next depression is now in the making.

A big railroad, which must for the moment be anonymous, applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of three million dollars.

The railroad proposed to apply half of this loan to retirement of money borrowed from banks and which the banks demanded—matured bond issues, in other words.

The railroad proposed to use the remaining half—a million and a half dollars—in installing machinery equipment which would enable 140 men to do the work now done by 1400 men!—I. L. N. S.

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## REVOLUTION HINTED AT

Before a meeting of the Senate Manufactures Committee at Washington on Monday last Edward F. McGrady, spokesman for the American Federation of Labor, startled the committee with a warning of possible revolt unless the federal government takes action to prevent further unemployment distress.

The Costigan bill to provide \$500,000,000 for advances to states and municipalities through a bond issue was before the committee. A group of social workers from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia had testified that local relief efforts were failing. McGrady said:

"If something is not done, and starvation is going to continue and perhaps increase, the doors to revolution are going to be thrown wide open and leaders of the country ought to know it."

The movement for federal aid apparently is gaining ground in the Senate, particularly among the Democrats, and Senator Bankhead has introduced a bill calling for immediate appropriation of \$100,000,000 for relief of the jobless to be distributed by the President.

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## LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Labor is convinced that it is serving the best interests of the nation in opposing wage cuts, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in inaugurating a series of nation-wide broadcasts to be given Sundays on "Builders of America—An Epic of American Labor." Mr. Green's subject was "Labor's Contribution to American Civilization."

"Today the organized labor movement of the United States is fighting to maintain American standards of living, to establish humane conditions of employment and to protect human values," Mr. Green said.

"The events of the last few weeks," he continued, "have brought us to a keen realization of how easy it is to destroy standards of life and living which have been established through years of struggle and effort."

### Living Standards in Peril

"Unfortunately there are those who believe that the highest and best interests of the nation will be served through the imposition of wage reductions and the lowering of living standards. Labor resists and opposes the pursuit of such a policy. It is convinced that injury to all is bound to follow the destruction of the buying and consuming power of the masses of the people. In fighting to preserve humane American living standards we are fighting for the protection of all that is best in our social and community life, for decent homes, for the exercise of the right to work and for the creation and maintenance of opportunities for breadwinners and wage earners to discharge their obligation to their families and their communities fully and completely."

"Experience in the introduction and use of machinery and power has made labor conscious of the fact that a more equitable distribution of the benefits of improved machinery, as between employer and employee, must be made and a reduction in the number of days worked per week and the hours worked per day must be brought about if unemployment is to be eradicated."

### Nation's Best Interests Sought

"It is the purpose of labor to co-operate with all groups of American citizens in the development of higher educational standards, in the enlargement of educational opportunities for children and adults, to reduce illiteracy to a minimum and to do all that lies within its power to improve the economic and living conditions of the masses of the people and to further the cause of good government. It seeks to place an increased valuation upon idealism and upon the enlargement and development of the spiritual life of the nation. We wish to strengthen the forces which make for enlightened civilization. Labor will always champion that which is right, sound and constructive in our social and economic life and will oppose that which is wrong and destructive in governmental and industrial policies. It does not seek to revolutionize modern civilization. It bids us hold fast to the tenets and precepts upon which our civilization is based so that we may go forward, building and creating a higher and more cultured form of civilization for the benefit of the human race."

Sketching the contribution of labor to American life and civilization, Mr. Green said that in the founding of the republic the importance and value of labor to the safety of human life transcended all other considerations.

### Labor's Leadership Outlined

"It was because labor served," he said, directing its energies in an intelligent manner and in accordance with the necessity of each changing period, that American civilization has been made possible."

Mr. Green said that the full contribution which

labor has made to civilization cannot be measured by the physical and skilled service which it has rendered. "Through organization and collective action it has participated in the spiritual, intellectual and educational growth of the nation," he pointed out, adding:

"Labor has led in the advocacy of social and economic reforms. It has urged the acceptance of its high wage philosophy in order to establish a balance in the production and use of manufactured goods and as essential to the preservation of the American standards of living. . . . The whole record which labor has collectively made in the advancement and promotion of human betterment, social welfare and economic advancement has been in the interest of a progressive civilization."

## Women Join Labor in Demanding Roll Call on Beer Legislation

The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform has joined with organized labor in an appeal to the membership of the House of Representatives to permit of a roll call vote on the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, which legalizes the manufacture and sale of 2.75 beer, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. If enacted into law this bill, it is stated, will make possible the immediate employment of hundreds of thousands of unemployed American workers and will add hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes to depleted national, state and city treasuries.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of American Federation of Labor and president of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, made known this new alliance to battle for modification of the Volstead Act when he made public extracts from correspondence between himself, representing the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Sabin, president of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

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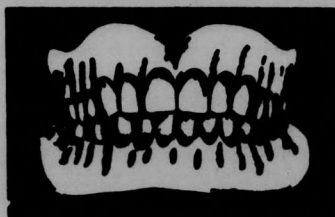
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## JOB DRIVE CONCLUDED

While the joint relations of the national organizations continue and will continue indefinitely, the joint national campaign waged as the War Against Depression has been concluded, according to announcement made at headquarters in New York.

The campaign, as a national effort, concluded with a total of 668,607 jobs found and with the assurance that the total of a million would be reached before local committees now active or being formed have finished their work.

The national campaign was a mobilizing effort and it was felt that everything possible had been done in that direction. Co-operation will continue in local campaigns and the national organizations will maintain close and co-operative relations. It is entirely possible that within a week new and more important efforts of a joint character will be announced.

## THE SHAME OF AMERICA

Americanism: Sending missionaries to save the poor heathen; permitting 700,000 children under fifteen to labor in industrial plants while men look in vain for jobs.—Hartford "Times."

## AN UNFAIR SUGGESTION

We bet the late Wayne Wheeler would have said, "By all means, let's have this referendum on Prohibition. And let's have it on the morning after New Year's Eve."—Detroit "News."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The May meeting of the union will convene at 1 p. m. Sunday at the Labor Temple. Every member should attend, as there are matters of importance to come before the union. Never has the union been of greater value to its members than at present and through the participation of every member in the business of the union the organization will be strengthened to meet the conditions at present existing. For at least one day each month help yourself by helping your "bread and butter" organization.

Perhaps few who recently read in the daily papers of the death of Wells Drury knew that Mr. Drury was an honorary member of San Francisco Typographical Union. Two decades ago Mr. Drury was perhaps the best known journalist on the Pacific Coast. In 1864 Mr. Drury, an orphan, his parents having died of cholera en route from Boston, became an apprentice at Olympia, Wash. Simultaneously, he began "writing pieces for the paper." In union labor matters Mr. Drury stood without a superior. In 1873 he declined to leave the union, although he was offered every inducement possible to take a situation on the old "Alta California." Later he was secretary and president of Washoe Typographical Union, and also secretary of the Storey County Mechanics' Union. From the files of the "Pacific Union Printer" many an interesting story in the career of Mr. Drury may be gleaned. And it is recounted how he built a raft and floated down the Willamette River from an upper town to Salem to save a friend's "cases" when storms had knocked out the steamers and stages; how he drove an ox team through the streets of Chicago just to show his familiarity with the gad and buckskin; how he put himself on as a "sub" when times were hard in Victoria, much to the surprise of the British "regular" who had never heard of such a proceeding; how he at last became convinced that fast typesetting by a few men who possessed natural facility superior to the general run had demoralized the business, and his resolution, as a result of such conclusion, never to set more than 1000 cms an hour, and how he kept his resolution as long as he remained at the case.

Mr. Drury's purse strings were never tied when the cause of labor required financial assistance, and whether engaged in the printing business or not he was always a liberal contributor to aid in carrying out the principles of unionism. Mr. Drury gave great assistance to No. 21 in the strike of 1883, although at that time he was in no way bound to do so by Typographical laws. Mr. Drury went to Sacramento almost a stranger and by his ability and industry made a great success of the Sacramento "News."

In a communication to "Editor & Publisher" Robert Bruce of New York City writes, in part, as follows: "Perhaps the following will extend the trail of '30' back a bit further. An old telegrapher who started his brass pounding shortly after the Civil War gave me the following list of abbreviations used on telegraph wires:

4. Where.
13. Understand.
17. All copy.
19. Train order to be handed engineer and conductor.
25. Busy.
30. The end.
31. Train order to be signed by engineer and conductor, the dispatcher to be notified before delivery could be made.

And several others \* \* \*"

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

A box of fine Havanas passed around the composing room brought forth the announcement by the donor of the arrival of a fine, healthy boy. The stork has visited Ernie Jehly's house three times, and Ernie now has an ideal family—two fine girls and a bouncing baby boy. Congratulations and best wishes to the proud father from the entire chapel.

Three members of the chapel, Max Forke, Charlie White and "Bud" Stuck, have each assumed a greater responsibility—buying a home. But they have made a wise move. Printers, as a rule—in fact, most tradesmen—very seldom look forward to the proverbial "rainy day." The acquisition of a home makes for character, integrity, independence and contentment. Well done, say we.

Tom Bookman received his regular monthly letter from the chapel and almost immediately penned an answer. Tom reports progress to a gratifying degree. Tom's optimism is refreshing—he informs us he will most likely leave the Home in July if his present rate of progress is a criterion of the future.

The recent overwhelming defeat of the Sharkey bill proves the old adage, "You can lead a horse to water," etc. In spite of tremendous pressure brought to bear upon many depending on the oil business for a livelihood the electorate chose to do its own thinking when it placed its stamp on the ballot.

This writer desires to take this opportunity to thank the many members of the union who were present at the Sports Night held in the Masonic Temple Monday evening, May 2. This was the first time in San Francisco such an outstanding aggregation of sports celebrities gathered for an informal discussion of their life's work. Ty Cobb, the principal speaker of the evening, was the main attraction.

Harry Brookmiller regrets to announce he cannot make deliveries on rainbows, steelhead, mackinaw or "brook" trout until he has saved up enough money for gas, oil, grub, bait, fare and "snake medicine." Harry was scheduled to go out Saturday, but the chairman insisted on dues, assessments, etc., being settled immediately. Well, five weeks' dues and assessments is considerable "sugar."

The sub used to get all the sympathy. Now the sub shares it with the regular. Mack Ward and Ray Carpenter just dote on Saturdays off. Yes, they even have the chairman put on subs. But those confounded advertisers will do it every time: send in a few extra pages when least expected. So the "old man" has to "request" the poor regulars to help us out. 'S tough!

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By Charles Crawford

Bill Wiley and Mickey McDermott are wearing the latest in neckties. They are the conventional ties in regard to length, color, etc., but about two inches from the bottom of the wide part is pictured a large glass with foam overflowing, meaning, I suppose, that the above gents favor the return of the real amber fluid rather than the stuff that made "bottlers" of so many of our citizens.

"I'm a Prohibitionist, first, last and always," remarked Jimmy Sullivan. Further, he said: "I am in favor of prohibition of the Prohibition act."

Two members of the apprentice staff of the "room" visited the race plant at Tanforan. Not being overburdened with coin of the republic, they hesitated in laying any money on the nags but contented themselves with picking what they thought would be winners. For three races they did this. The first horse was a winner, paying 80 cents; the second one came home, paying around \$19; the third one paid something like \$20. The Goddess of Luck seemed to be with them. Then the boys took stock of their finances, picked what they considered the horse to win the fourth race and laid it on the snoot. Did the horse win, you

ask? Well, it seems that the boys were seen hiking toward town on El Camino Real about 6 o'clock that evening, which indicates that the horse did not do so well, and hereafter our heroes of the turf will stick to the hardwood floor around the proof press.

Up the Redwood highway to Portland and down the Pacific highway to San Francisco is the route selected by Bert Davis, genial copyholder of Proof-reader Watson, for his vacation trip this year.

You can't keep a good secretary down. Selig Olcovich has been secretarial for the C. M. B. S. for a good many years, and when a secretary was needed at the special chapel meeting last week there was nothing to do but appoint Selig, which was done.

Frank J. Richards of the proofroom is confined at his home with sickness.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A hectic seven days cleaned up the city budget, part of the city printing contract, and published for the first time under requirements of San Francisco's new charter. That there's a business depression was a lucky break for the "News," inasmuch as it gave the paper a chance to snare good operators who in ordinary times would have situations in other shops. Once these boys got the hang of it, they went through this tabular matter like a swarm of grasshoppers through a Kansas wheat field.

Guerrilla Lou Schmidt's stock market experience stood him in good stead; it brought him a pencil job last week. The Guerrilla, y'know, speculated in Graham-Paige, and lost. So during our busy spell he pushed a pencil. Just think, though, had he bought Transamerica he mighta gotta posish pushing two pencils.

Last Sunday a skeleton force was engaged in putting the finishing touches to the city budget. One crew member, Clarence Bossler, left by the back stairs for lunch. The alley door was locked; he went back and found the stair door, on which there's a spring lock, had closed, making him a prisoner. No one missed him and he yelled out through an alley window half an hour before being released.

A minor sensation arose one afternoon when Sam Clarke arrived appareled in riding costume, topee, Sam Clarke (or is it Sam Browne?) belt, khaki breeks, puttees, spurs 'n' everything. It was assumed Sam donned the outfit to ride a Mergenthaler, he having been out of the print game a while and expecting assignment to a "Ride 'er, cowboy" machine.

A delegation waited on "Baldy" Holm and expressed the civil wish he'd buy a rabbit, implying in this roundabout way that any kind of hare is better than none. Another delegation then waited on "Baldy" and expressed the wish he'd do nothing of the kind as it would spoil their luck. These are the boys who rush over to "Baldy" and rub

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his round dome every day under the impression the ceremony tends to placate Lady Luck.

Speaking of gentlemen's crowning glory, Bull (Hurry Up) Donnelly left his hotel hurriedly, engulfed a couple hot cakes, their disappearance accelerated by muddy java, and breezed into the shop exactly on time only to find he'd neglected in his hurry to run a comb through his distinguished iron-gray hair. Forgetting his hurry, Bull then spent half an hour trying to borrow a comb.

Those who, like Frank Vaughn, Harry Beach and Jay Palmiter, visited Pop Greer's sickroom brought back word of the seriousness of his condition. Of his several spells in late years they seem to think none was more dangerous than is this one.

And as Rube Burrow is wont to say nighty-night to his sheba, "Yours till potatoes have eye trouble."

### Modified Building Wage Scale Affects Only Unions Signing It

At the weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, May 5, the Shell Oil Company was removed from the Council's "We Don't Patronize List" at the request of the State Council.

The principal feature of the meeting was a report by General President MacDonald on the hearing conducted last week by Conciliators E. H. Fitzgerald and E. P. Marsh of the United States Department of Labor. He pointed out that a series of letters and documents had been filed by Organizer Fitzgerald of the Plumbers and himself, and that this evidence was supplemented by the testimony of building trades representatives from San Francisco and Alameda counties; that the evidence presented as to the prevailing wage scale was confirmed by representatives of the state government and of San Francisco and Alameda counties; that Mr. Crawford, secretary of the East Bay Industrial Association, had stated that the facts presented with regard to the 1932 Impartial Wage Board were correct, and that Albert Boynton, manager of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, had testified that the Impartial Wage Board had been formed for the purpose of setting a wage scale for all building trades crafts for the year 1932; that the only wage scale that was recognized as official by the Industrial Association was the wage scale set by the Impartial Wage Board, with the exception of the modified wage scale which had been agreed to by the unions and employers affecting carpenters, plasterers and electricians, and that the Industrial Association would not send any man to perform labor except at the scale set by the Impartial Wage Board for the year 1932; that Mr. Will J. French, who had acted as a member of the Impartial Wage Board, had very definitely testified that the Wage Board accepted appointment with the understanding that their decision would apply to all the interested parties and would continue in effect during the year 1932.

The idea is advanced from New York that hardware dealers sell drugs in competition with drug stores that sell hardware. This might be a sort of counter-irritant.—Weston (Ore.) "Leader."

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### MAILER NOTES

—By LEROY C. SMITH—

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, May 15.

The strike of mailers on the Seattle "Times" has been settled, the strikers returning to work in priority. A contract has been signed for one year at \$7 per day, being the same scale as when the strike occurred. Mr. Ben Ridder of New York went to Seattle and effected a settlement with the Seattle Mailers' Union.

Advices received here state "Tiny" Wright was retained as foreman on the "Times," the union having issued him a permit, and that the Seattle local had left Wright's case up to Joe Ridder and John McArdle. Wright's present status, it is claimed by some, is that of "foreman in name only," for the reason that he issues no instructions directly to the members of the force, but through the chairman only. Nevertheless, he is foreman, no matter what method he adopts in giving orders to the members of the "Times" chapel. While the "Times" mailers retain the galley work, a part of the makeup was relinquished and the insert is put on a piece basis, instead of being paid for at day rate as formerly. Jurisdiction over work is and should be paramount, not subordinate to any scale of wages that may be established. But there are a number of locals of the M. T. D. U. that do not have jurisdiction over mailing work, as stated in the preamble of the M. T. D. U. book of laws, and for which the officers of the M. T. D. U. themselves, principally, have always been to blame. It's simply in line with their efforts in organizing work in cities with papers of 100,000 or less circulation. The latest fiasco was that of an attempt at organizing a "flourishing" union in Baltimore.

A fine sample of the mailer dictatorship to be expected should the third vice-president of the I. T. U. by some trick of fate again hold the balance of power in the executive council of the I. T. U. is to be witnessed in the executive council of the M. T. D. U. instructing Seattle Mailers' Union to return between \$1500 and \$2000 of strike relief funds to locals. Just before the strike ended the M. T. D. U. officers sent the Seattle local \$500 (\$800 in all), stating more would be forthcoming if needed.

A member of an M. T. D. U. local in a letter to the writer says: "We are all very glad to learn the Seattle strike has been settled, for we feared we were going to be assessed for it, and the attempt to do so by M. T. D. U. officers would have started a big fight here."

#### SAFEGUARDS WORKERS' LUNGS

A new device recently demonstrated "vacuum-cleans" the hole in rock drilling and removes the silica dust, so dangerous to the lungs of rock drillers. The cost of installation is offset by increased drilling speed and the sale of the collected silica dust, which has several commercial uses.

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In Rust, Green or Rich Red Shades  
Finest Texture. Special Values....\$2.45

Liberal Thrift Terms

### Action Taken by State Officials Bars Irresponsible Contractors

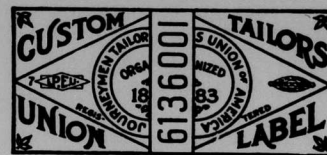
Application of Mrs. Gertrude Phipps, president of the Perfection Floor Company of San Francisco, for a state contractor's license has been denied by Carlos W. Huntington, director of the state department of professional and vocational standards and state registrar of contractors, on the grounds of misrepresentation. Action of the director followed a public hearing held recently in San Francisco, at which evidence was introduced tending to show that Mrs. Phipps was not engaged in the contracting business, but that her name was "used as a subterfuge for her husband to permit him to engage in business."

Colonel Huntington, in announcing the denial of the application, declared that evidence showed that "Phipps was not a responsible contractor," that he had allegedly refused to pay his employees and failed to pay for material purchased for use in a building, even though he had been paid by his customer. "We are waging a relentless war on this type of contractors," Colonel Huntington said, "who fail to fulfill their obligation to their customers."

#### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who passed away during the last week were as follows: Anton Logar, member of Musicians' Union No. 6; John Kelleghan, Municipal Carmen's Union No. 518; James Smith, Millmen's Union No. 42; George Emil Thiele, Wood Carvers' Union.

Assist your friends. Call for the label.



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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 6, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Marine Engineers No. 9, Claude B. Connolly, vice John Weber. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Plumbers' Union, protesting against the method of holding examinations by the Civil Service Commission. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, inclosing 25 cents as a dividend on one share of stock. From Department of Industrial Relations, with reference to a meeting of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

Referred to Secretary—From Sacramento Federated Trades Council, relative to the proposed submission of an initiative amendment to the state constitution for the election of a State Board of Education.

**Requests Complied With**—From Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union, stating that the Independent Cleaning and Dyers Company and the Red Front Stores are now fair to their organizations and requesting that they be taken from the unfair list.

Communication from the Dredgemen's Union, requesting this Council to indorse H. R. Bill No. 6732, including the amendment. Request complied with.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application for assistance of the Council in signing up a number of retail stores to observe the working agreement of the Retail Shoe Clerks and Textile Salesmen, your committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the secretary for the purpose of securing further conferences or adjustments. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Cleaners and Dyers—Requested all members of organized labor to have their work done in union shops; thanked the Council for support. Teamsters No. 85—Reported that an adjustment of the Modesto controversy that has

existed for a period of two years has been reached satisfactory to all concerned; the adjustment gives recognition and grants the right to the union to deal collectively with the company on all matters in the future. Garment Workers—Requested members of organized labor when purchasing clothing, shirts, overalls, corduroys and jeans to demand the Garment Workers' label on all garments. Hatters—Requested a further demand for their label when purchasing hats.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the boycott on the Milks Producers of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association be raised; motion carried.

**Receipts, \$389; expenses, \$306.56.**

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held May 4, 1932

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, May 4, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call S. B. France and J. Grace were noted absent. The minutes of the previous meeting, held April 20, were approved as read.

**Credentials**: From Millmen's Union No. 42, for A. W. Edwards and A. J. Fowles. Credentials accepted and the delegates being present were seated.

**Communications**: From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Joint Committee on Prison Labor, Robert J. Noren, secretary, requesting organized labor to beware of prison-made working garments, either of shirts, overalls or work clothes; it is a notorious fact that the retail stores are flooded with prison-made and non-union garments of all descriptions; to be sure you are buying free labor garments always look for the union label of the United Garment Workers' Union; filed.

**Bills**: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

**Secretary's Report**: Visited stores and unions. Issued circular letter on laundry supply firms handling non-union garments which they supply to union workers. Reported on the effects of the April campaign for the union label, card and button. Full report approved.

**Reports of Unions**: Waiters' Union reported that their conferences on wage adjustments were still on; reported that so many other lines of business besides bona fide eating places were installing lunch counters or cafes that in the near future some action would be taken to organize them; look for the union house card when you want to eat. Hatters' Union state they are working only on \$3.50 hats just now; work is slow; look for the union label in straw hats. Photo-Engravers' Union report the shops are a little busy and expect this to last until the first of June. Tailors' Union say it is very slow; interested just now in the selection of a general secretary, their main officer, and will hold a special meeting for the purpose. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 state business not any better; that there is no demand for union-made shirts and the factories have no orders; members of organized labor should buy locally made shirts and overalls. Pile Drivers' Union state work is fair. Cooks' Union report they have done their best to put over the April campaign for the union label, card and button; that they are busy trying to save their wages from being cut. Millmen's Union state that while they had to take a

cut in wages they have signed up nineteen out of twenty-two planning mills and eight out of twelve cabinet shops to operate 100 per cent union, with the use of the union label stamp; demand the stamp on the milled lumber or cabinet work you buy. Bill Posters' Union report work very good just now. Cigar Makers' Union state work is very poor and request you to look for the union label when buying cigars. Cracker Bakers report all members working; their new agreement is about to be signed. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary report the same; report Delegate L. Parker back East on account of sickness. and Delegate Sister Del Carlo is very sick. Carpet Mechanics' Union state they had two conferences on wage adjustments and have signed up for a year. Typographical Union reported on the unfair Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company; state work good in some shops. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union report it is good. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button. Bakers' Union state business is about the same; are having conferences on a new agreement. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League know that they did all they could on the April label campaign; will hold a whist game tonight, but will postpone all other games for the summer.

**Good and Welfare**: Secretary requested an agitation committee meeting prior to convening of next meeting. Discussion was had on the success of the April campaign for the union label, card and button.

**Receipts, \$108.60; bills paid, \$116.45.**

**Adjournment**: Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., when the hall was turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their whist party. Most of the delegates stayed and enjoyed the game. There were very good merchandise prizes. Next meeting of the League will be May 18.

No union label—not union—don't buy.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## ADOPTS SIX-HOUR DAY

Steamfitters Union No. 342 of Oakland has adopted the six-hour day, to go into effect Monday, May 16. Practically 90 per cent of the members have been unemployed during the last year.

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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## CONGRESS' PAY POLICY

Material changes in the structure of the federal government are in prospect as the result of the inclination of Congress to confer power upon President Hoover in pending bills to reorganize, merge and co-ordinate existing bureaus and commissions. The power given him would permit independent establishments and agencies to be merged or placed within the departments.

The authority delegated to the President is the most sweeping that has ever been given in a time of peace, and makes possible the most far-reaching program of reorganization that has been undertaken. Certain of the changes, however, involving the reorganization of agencies created by statutory enactment, will be subject to the approval of Congress.

This action is taken as an economy measure largely in lieu of a heavy cut in the compensation of federal workers, which has been vociferously demanded from the outset of the present session.

### Workers Win Victory

Indications are that while departmental budgets and other expenses will be sharply curtailed, the level of salaries will not be materially slashed. That is a substantial victory for the organized workers of the country, who have seen in these prospective cuts an opening for a fresh epidemic of wage and salary slashing in private business and industry.

Members of the House have definitely indicated a determination not to indulge in indiscriminate slashing of the mechanism of the government, but to utilize long range vision and constructive study in the matter.

The policy of the House in dealing with this matter, and accepting the fact that what may seem to be economy today may prove tomorrow to have been indefensible waste, could well be adopted by the business and industry of the country as a rule of action in meeting the problems peculiar to the depression.

### Important Fact Ignored

Wages and salaries in many cases have been indiscriminately cut, even in advance of efforts to effect economies and retrenchments in other directions.

In many cases sight has been lost of the fact that the wage volume of men and women actually employed controls the gauge of national prosperity. In the years of the past a large wage volume has invariably spelled a large measure of general prosperity.

And by the same token the devastation of depression has been widest when wage scales have been slashed heaviest, and the standards of living and buying power have been correspondingly reduced.

### Wages Key to Prosperity

Latent wealth of the United States, in mines, forests and agricultural lands, exceeds that of any other country. But to translate it into actual wealth, human labor is necessary, and the benefits of it to the people are to be measured in the volume of wages that are derived for the labor expended.

Wages and consuming power in this as well as every other country form an endless interlocked chain, with each link dependent upon every other link.

When the wage volume of any form of labor is reduced, the measure of prosperity is proportionately cut down. Wages are merely another name for income.

### Pay Cuts Hit All Activities

When the income of a man is reduced, it follows that he must buy less of the products of other men. Plainer clothes are worn. Table foods are more

simple. Fewer books are bought. The pocket change is counted more carefully. Even the contribution plates in the churches get less. Merchants and manufacturers, religious activities and social welfare suffer with every wage reduction.

To protect the wage volume of the country is a fundamental need, for it controls the material prosperity, without which neither business, industrial, social or educational forces can grow.

Effective May 1, 7200 milk wagon drivers of Chicago accepted a wage cut estimated at 12 per cent.

## ASPIRES TO BE CITY MANAGER

The name of Edward H. Dowell, secretary of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of city manager of San Diego. "No other citizen is better qualified," says the "Labor Leader," which adds its indorsement of Mr. Dowell's candidacy.

## UNFAIR RADIO STATIONS

The Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of Alameda County have placed radio stations KLX and KROW on their unfair list.

★ MORE THAN 210,000 CALIFORNIA WOMEN SAY....

## Electric Cooking is Economical...Fast...Cool



EVERY year thousands of women decide that electric ranges meet every requirement of better, easier cookery. They are proud of their kitchens and have good reason to be, for the modern electric ranges are decorative, practical and economical.

And now to their outstandingly modern superiorities, electric ranges offer speed in cooking.

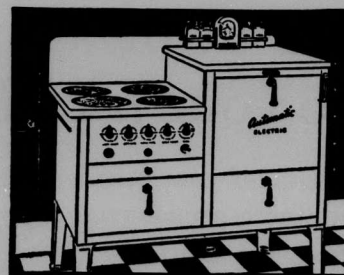
Set a control or snap a switch and quickly you have radiant, glowing heat. Intense heat and clean—for electricity produces nature's purest form of heat. It is the ideal heat to be associated with food.

These speedy modern electric ranges will cook an entire meal—meat, vegetables and even dessert, though you may be out of the house all day. A clock turns on the current while a thermostat maintains an exact tem-

perature for exact periods. An electric range is truly the perfect servant—one that never forgets.

You can afford to cook this better way. In thousands of homes the average cost of cooking with electricity is but 1 cent a meal per person. And the cost of a modern electric range is no more than that of any other good range.

Before you buy any range, learn all about these modern speedy, electric ranges. And then consider our Special Offer which includes easy terms.



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**Labor Candidate Is Elected****As Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.**

Organized labor made a clean sweep in the city election in St. Paul Tuesday, electing a mayor and three councilmen (possibly four), thus gaining control of both the executive and legislative branches of the municipal government.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota "Union Advocate," and a veteran member of the Pressmen's Union, defeated Mayor Gerhard Bundlie by 4945 votes in one of the hottest fights in St. Paul's political history.

H. C. Wenzel, Irving C. Pearce and Clyde R. May—all labor candidates—were elected to the city council. J. M. Clancy, another labor candidate, lost out by three votes. The campaign just closed was the third in which Mahoney was organized labor's mayoralty candidate. His election now makes the Twin Cities "twins" in more than a geographical sense. Minneapolis, which adjoins St. Paul so closely that strangers cannot tell where one starts and the other stops, elected a labor mayor—William A. Anderson—a year ago.

Minnesota has a Farm-Labor governor, a Farm-Labor lieutenant governor, a Farm-Labor Senator and one Farm-Labor Congressman. Thus the state and its two largest cities have shaken off the grip of old party politicians.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET**

The national convention of the Socialist Labor party in New York nominated Vernie L. Reynolds, a former steamfitter, as its candidate for President of the United States. J. W. Aiken of Boston was nominated for vice-president.

Harold—Mummy, we're going to play elephants at the zoo and we want you to come. Mother—What on earth can I do? Harold—You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy.—"Passing Show."

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC**

The following self-explanatory notice to the public has been issued under authority of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"This is to announce that the labor difficulties that existed between the Milk Producers' Association of Modesto, Calif., and Teamsters' Local No. 386 of Modesto, Calif., have, after a conference held on May 4, 1932, at Modesto, been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

"Therefore all brands of merchandise which were mentioned in all previous notices as unfair are now in good standing, such as Modesto, Challenge and Val-Maid butters, Banner and Modesto evaporated milk.

"JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,

"San Francisco Labor Council.

"San Francisco, May 6, 1932."

**Hoffman's Plea for Pardon  
To Be Heard Next Wednesday**

The Pennsylvania Pardon Board has announced that on May 18 it will hold a public hearing on the application of Alfred Hoffmann, organizer of the American Federation of Full Fashion Hosiery Workers, for release from jail, says a dispatch from Harrisburg.

It is not known how the members of the Pardon Board voted in reaching its decision to grant a hearing. It will require a majority vote of the members of the board to secure a pardon after the hearing.

From all parts of the country friends and fellow union members are writing to encourage this young labor leader who was sentenced to a two-year term for conspiracy. The announcement of favorable action by the Pennsylvania Pardon Board has stimulated new efforts on the part of citizens in all sections of the state on behalf of the pardon plea.

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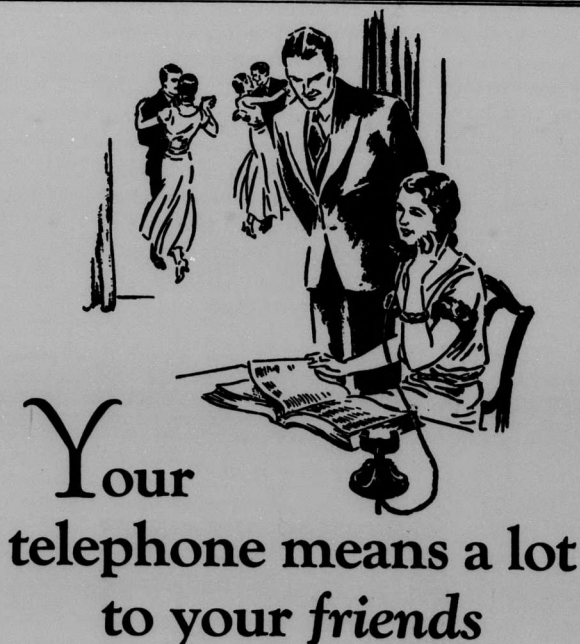
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The other half lies in what it means to you. Saving your time. Running your errands. Spanning distance.

Nothing else does so much for so little.

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food  
question . .**

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

**HALE'S  
FOOD SHOP**  
FIFTH near MARKET STREET